CLOSED SHELF

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CLOSED SHELF

Pres. Choi Yong Kun's Speech

At 23rd Congress of Communist Party of Soviet Union

PYONGYANG, April 1 (K-CNA)—Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and Vice-chairman, of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who heads the Korean Workers' Party delegation to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made a congratulatory speech on April 1.

Follows the full text of the speech: (Boldfaced emphases are ours...Ed.)

President Choi Yong Kun

Dear comrades,

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, extend warm congratulations to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and through the Congress, to all the members of your Party and the fraternal Soviet people.

The heroic working class of Russia under the leadership of great Lenin toppled the rule of capitalists and landlords and founded the world's first worker-peasant state.

The victory of the October Revolution opened a new era of proletarian revolution for mankind and illumined the path of struggle and liberation for the oppressed people.

The Soviet people hewed an untrodden path for building a new society, surmounting manifold difficulties and grim trials in the encirclement of capitalism.

The world imperialist forces pounced upon the young Soviet state to stifle it in the cradle.

However, the Soviet people, rallied close around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, smashed the vicious attacks of the enemies at home and abroad, and defended with credit the gains of revolution.

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, successfully fulfilled the difficult tasks of industrialization and agricultural collectivization and won great victory in socialist construction.

In the trying period of the Second World War, the Soviet people, bearing the brunt of the anti-fascist war, displayed peerless heroism and self-sacrificing spirit and delivered many nations from the danger of fascist enslavement.

In the arduous period of revolution, the Soviet people demonstrated a staunch revolutionary spirit of braving any difficulty and mass heroism and set an example showing how to fight against the class enemy.

Today, the Soviet people are striving to lay the material and technical foundations of communism.

The Soviet Union has become a great socialist power with first-class science and technology in the world. Especially, the successes scored by Soviet science and technology in the conquest of outer space constitute a great contribution to the development of the world's science and technology and testify to the vitality of the socialist system.

The Korean people rejoice over and warmly hail all the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people.

The new five-year plan under consideration at the current Congress envisages a 50 per cent increase in the industrial output value and 25 per cent advance in the agricultural output value in the period from 1966 to 1970.

The fulfillment of the new five-year plan will be a step forward in the laying of the material and technical foundations of communism and in the promotion of people's well-being and will further increase the might of the Soviet Union.

We are convinced that by their creative labour the Soviet people will carry out with credit the vast tasks put forth by the Congress.

Dear comrades,

The territory of Korea has been divided for over 20 years by U.S. imperialism. It has turned South Korea into its colony and military base and is trying to use it as a bridgehead in a new war of aggression. All the hardships and misfortunes of the South Korean people are the outcome of the colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism and the treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Some time ago the Sato Government of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique concluded the illegal "ROK-Japan Treaty" under the direction of U.S. imperialism.

The "ROK-Japan Treaty" is not only a political-economic tie-up but a military tie-up between the Sato Government and the South Korean puppet clique.

Using this "Treaty" as a stepping stone, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to frame up an aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" and complete a unified network of anti-communist encirclement in Asia.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam and intensifying the piratic bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam is a grave provocative act of opposing the socialist camp, suppressing the national liberation movement and trampling underfoot world peace.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam and the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against it constitute the focus of the struggle between the imperialist forces and the anti-imperialist forces at present.

Facts prove the correctness of the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties which branded U.S. imperialism as the chief bulwark of world reaction, international gendarme and the enemy of the world's people.

The obtaining situation makes it incumbent upon all the anti-imperialist forces to unite firmly and strengthen the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

When all the anti-imperialist forces centering around the socialist camp, the international communist and working class movement and the national liberation movement, unite, the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war shall be frustrated.

Our Party will, as ever, remain faithful to the internationalist duty it assumes in the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

Our Party will make every effort to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Korean and Soviet peoples were linked with the bonds of militant friendship in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation sealed between Korea and the Soviet Union will develop in accordance with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

In conclusion, I heartily wish the Soviet people new victory in the laying of the material and technical foundations of communism.

Long live the friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Soviet peoples!

Long live the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement!

Long live the banner of all-conquering Marxism-Leninism!

13th Plenum of 4th KWP Central Committee Held

PYONGYANG, April 4 (K-CNA)—The 13th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party was held from March 28 to April 4.

The Plenum was presided over by Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the KWP Central Committee.

The Plenum discussed the the following questions:

One. On the intermediary summing up of the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party;

Two. On the convocation of the Conference of the Party;

On the first item on the agenda, the Plenum heard reports from the chairmen of the provincial (municipal) party committees, and many comrades took part in discussions.

Kim Kwang Hyup, Vice-chairman of the KWP Central Committee, delivered a report on the second item on the agenda.

Chairman Kim Il Sung made an important speech at the Plenum.

The Plenum unanimously pointed out that the correctness of the resolutions of the 12th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party was being demonstrated in practical life.

The Plenum called for pushing through more thoroughly the resolutions of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party to accelerate socialist construction and further enhance the livelihood of the people by managing national housekeeping well.

The Plenum decided to convene the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party in September or in October, 1966.

N. Korean Workers, Social Body Leaders Flay New Dispatch of S. Korean Troops

Today, all the Korean people in the North are voicing strong opposition to and denunciation against the "criminal" decision of the South Korean Pak Jung Hi military fascist regime to send another division and a supplementary regiment of South Korean combat troops to South Vietnam on the instructions of U.S. imperialism.

In denunciation of the South Korean Pak Jung Hi fascist regime's troop dispatch, statements were issued by social body leaders and "angry waves" of denunciation rallies are sweeping factories, enterprises, rural villages and schools in North Korea, KCNA reported on March 26.

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, on March 23 issued a press statement and strongly denounced, in the name of all the working people in North Korea, the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi clique, for the additional troop dispatch.

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong called on the working class and all other strata of the South Korean people to thwart the additional troop dispatch and not to let a single man taken to South Vietnam.

Hwang Won Bo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Working People's Union of Korea, also made public a statement on March 25 and denounced "with surging indignation" the troop dispatch by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Describing the additional troop dispatch by the Pak Jung Hi clique as an "unpardonable crime," the AWPUK Chairman in his statement appealed to the South Korean peasants to firmly join hands with the working class and other strata of the people and fight to frustrate the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

Hong Soon Kwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of the So-

(Continued on page 2)

EDITORIAL

Japanese Government Immediately Discontinue Machinations To Suppress National Education of Koreans in Japan!

Of late, the Japanese Government authorities have been more and more undisguised in their desperate schemes to suppress the democratic and national rights of Korean residents in Japan.

As was already reported, they cooked up a "bill for the amendment of educational law," designed to legally regulate the national education of Korean residents in Japan, and are now planning to submit it to the 51st regular session of the Japanese Diet with a view to instituting a "system of foreigners' schools."

This is aimed at implementing the "instructions" of the Vice-minister of the Education Ministry issued on Dec. 28, 1965, instructions on "the effectuation of educational clauses in the Agreement on the Legal Status of the 'ROK' Residents in Japan" and on "the treatment of educational facilities admitting Koreans alone," and at "legalizing" the suppression of Korean schools in Japan.

While adopting an unfriendly attitude toward the national education of Korean citizens in Japan, treating it as a question affecting "public order and peace" for a long time, the Japanese Government has been pursuing the policy of "assimilation education" aimed to stamp out the national consciousness of Korean children and to "Japanize" them.

In particular, in April of last year immediately after the "initialling" of the criminal "ROK-Japan Talks," the Japanese Government set up the "Liaison Council for the Education of Foreigners in Japan" under the Education Ministry, consisting of the representatives of the Education Ministry, the Justice Ministry, the Foreign Ministry and the Public Security Investigation Agency.

The "Council" discussed how to treat foreigners' schools in Japan and has recently arrived at a conclusion that no country other than Japan permits foreigners to conduct their national education and that it should re-examine the present foreigners' school system.

Thus, pretending to take up the questions of the education of foreigners in Japan as a whole, the Japanese Government, as a matter of fact, is hell-bent on taking legislative measures to "legalize" the suppression of the national education of Koreans in Japan.

To attain its wicked aim, the Japanese Government has been making desperate efforts to imbue the Japanese people with chauvinism for the purpose of driving a wedge in the increasing friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

It has been intent on vicious propaganda against Korean schools in Japan through mass communication media, attaching to them groundless labels of "anti-Japanese education," "extraterritoriality" and so forth.

It goes without saying that the setting up of the "system of foreigners' schools" is designed to legally "regulate," oppress and stamp out the democratic and national education of Korean nationals in Japan.

The groundlessnes of the charge of the Japanese Government that Korean schools in Japan are conducting "anti-Japanese education," has already been born out by the fact that it failed to make a reply to a question put by Takeshi Kobayashi, Socialist Dietman who demanded evidence of "anti-Japanese education," in December of last year in the Ad Hoc Committee of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" of the House of Councillors.

At that time, Education Minister Nakamura said that "anti-Japanese education is not a fact but an 'imaginary question' that may be real in the future," but at the current session of the Diet he said, replying to interpellations by Yusaku Yayama, Socialist Dietman at the Budgetary Committee of the House of Councillors, that "there are rumors that they are conducting anti-Japanese education at Korean schools."

These inconsistent replies clearly prove how groundless and unjustifiable the alleged "anti-Japanese education" is. The insistence of the Japanese Government that the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan "runs counter to the interests of Japanese society" and is "extraterritorial" is also based on malicious slanders and calumnies.

Firmly based on the peaceful policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Korean citizens in Japan have been holding fast to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of Japan and of abiding by Japanese law. Therefore, all the Korean schools in Japan complied with legal formalities for the authorization of non-regular schools and 57 of them have been run in conformity with Japan's Education Law.

Korean citizens in Japan have been legally ensured their status as citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by its Nationality Law.

It is natural that Korean citizens in Japan are conducting democratic and national education suited to the concrete conditions in Japan, and no one can infringe upon it.

In the light of historical facts that Korean residents in Japan were forcibly brought here for forced labor and military service during the Japanese colonial rule in the past and in view of international law and practices, the Japanese Government should ensure Korean citizens in Japan the right to democratic and national education.

We resolutely denounce the Japanese Government for its desperate machinations to suppress the national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

At the same time, we strongly demand that the Japanese Government immediately discontinue its wicked machination to stamp out the national education of Korean citizens in Japan and impose "assimilation education" upon their children, and that it guarantee them the just right to national education.

We know through our experience that the suppression by U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionary circles of the national education of Korean citizens in Japan has been closely related to their policies of war and aggression.

Whatever means they may resort to, the reactionaries in Japan and abroad cannot hold in check the national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

Viewed from every angle, the national education of Korean citizens in Japan is just and a sacred fundamental human right.

Just for this reason, Japanese educationists, scholars, men of culture and the masses of people in all walks of life recognize the justness of the national education of Korean citizens in Japan and lodge strong protests with their government against the suppression of the national education of Koreans here. Not only that, the peace-loving peoples of the world render unqualified support to the national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

Encouraged by the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the world who love peace, justice and freedom and set store by fundamental human rights, we will, in future, too, redouble our efforts to defend the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

Just Stand of DPRK on Unification Question of Korea

More than 21 years have already passed since Korea was liberated from the colonial domination of Japanese imperialism in 1945. But, Korea still remains divided into the North and South at the 38th Parallel.

Owing to the territorial division and national split, all the Korean people are today suffering from misfortunes and tribulations beyond description.

For this reason, the Korean people, cherishing the strong desire for the country's independent, peaceful unification, awake and asleep, in the past 21 years, have been making strenuous efforts for its realization since the August 15 Liberation.

Deeply concerned about the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, and sincerely wishing for the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been making all-out and consistent efforts for the country's unification. The DPRK Government has offered time and again the most reasonable unification programs to the South Korean side for this purpose and, immensely encouraging the Korean people in the hope for unification, have inspired them in the struggle for the realization of a unified Korea.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the successive rulers of South Korea have rejected all the unification programs proposed by the DPRK Government to keep Korea in a continued state of division.

Owing to the 21-year-long territorial division, the Korean people are suffering still today from a tragic situation, in which they are unable to come to the North or go to the South to meet their parents, relatives and are unable even to exchange letters.

Due to the artificial barrier, North and South Korea, in the same land with a homogeneous nation, are taking different courses in political, economic and cultural fields, thereby increasing differences in the customs and the language of the Korean nation.

Such a tragic and unfortunate situation as in Korea has never been experienced in the history of any country in the world.

Korea, with a brilliant history of 4,000 years, had never experienced such miseries.

Today, the 30 million Korean people, upholding the banner of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, are intensifying their struggle to put an end to the 21-year-long territorial division and to achieve an independent, peaceful unification of the country.

The Korean people in the North are speeding up socialist construction to strengthen the revolutionary, democratic base in the North, which constitutes a material guarantee for the country's unification. The people in the South, encouraged by successes attained by the people in the North, are strengthening the struggle for democracy and rights to existence, and are developing the national salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism.

United firmly with the peoples of the socialist countries and newly-independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Korean people are launching more vigorously the joint struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

No force on earth can check the vigorous onward march of the Korean people.

The **"People's Korea"** will take up the following questions in successive issues in order to help our readers deepen their understanding of the unification question of Korea:

What is the unification program of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

What measures are involved in the DPRK Government's programs?

What has been and still is the attitude of the South Korean side to the programs put forward by the DPRK Government and does the South Korean side have any independent unification program of its own?

What is the real nature of the so-called "unification through a U.N.-supervised election," on which the United States and the South Korean side have been insisting?

How was the plan for Korea's unification through a "U.N.-supervised election" drafted?

How and why did Korea become divided and who is responsible for Korea's territorial split?; and, further, who is still hampering Korea's unification today?

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

cialist Working Youth of Korea, on March 29 published a statement and called on the South Korean patriotic youths and students not to overlook the troop dispatch.

South Korean youths and students who have inherited excellent patriotic traditions and are called the lions of April, must resolutely rise up and must flare up flames of struggle against the troop dispatch by the Pak Jung Hi regime, Chairman Hong Soon Kwon said.

Denunciation meetings were held at factories, enterprises, rural villages, schools and residential quarters, including the Kaesong Clothing Factory, the Daisung Cooperative Farm on the suburbs of Pyongyang, the Naijoong Cooperative Farm in Yumjoo county, North Pyungan Province, the Pyongyang Normal College, the Haijoo Normal College and the Kimchaik Fishery Office.

N. Korean Workers Fulfilling First Quarter Year Plans

Workers in North Korea are fulfilling their first quarter year plans on all items, according to KCNA reports.

The Chongjin Steel Works engaged mainly in the production of luppe iron had overfulfilled its first quarter year plan as of March 18 by turning out 7,400 more tons of luppe iron than in the corresponding period of last year.

The workers of the Pyongyang Ore Mine, magnesite production centre of the country, have also honored their plan for the first three months of this year, which was set 40 per cent higher than that in the same period last year. Its total industrial output value was four per cent more than the plan as of March 19.

Seven forestry stations under the Ryanggang Provincial Central Bureau of Forestry have carried out the first quarter timber production plans on all items.

Also the enterprises under the Ministry of Metal Industry announced the prescheduled fulfilment of the first quarter year plans for pig and luppe iron, steel, rolled steel and magnesia clinker.

They carried out the assignments for pig and luppe iron at 104 per cent, steel at 100.2 per cent and rolled steel and magnesia clinker at 104 per cent.

The metallurgical workers and technicians have cut down the per unit consumption norm.

Workers of the Kimchaik Iron Works honoured their first quarter year plan on all items as of March 25.

The workers of the Hwanghai and the Kimchaik Iron Works have helped normalize production at the Kangsun and the Sungjin Steel Works by giving priority to cooperative production.

New success has been made in ensuring production on all required items and in raising technical indices.

The Sungjin and the Kangsun Steel Works have enhanced the extraction rate by eight per cent respectively in the production of high-speed steel and single seam steel pipe.

Steel output is on a steady upgrade in North Korea. Last year it went up by nine per cent and the output of rolled steel by 14 per cent over the previous year.

The weavers of the Koosung Textile Mill fulfilled their first three months plan by March 18. They have raised the utility rate of looms by 2.5 per cent over the end of last year and produced 20,000 metres of fabrics with economized cotton.

6,500 Kinds of Machines Exported to Foreign Countries

North Korea is now exporting some 6,500 kinds of machines including scores of types of machine tools.

Automized machine tools on the new list are made of abrasion resisting rolled steel and alloy steel of high quality.

Various kinds of machines including new types of hobbing and milling machines have newly been listed as export items this year.

These machine tools of different sizes and types can be used to set up a conveyor system for serial production.

The S-25 universal lathe now being turned out at the Hichun Machine Tool Plant in the northern region of the country, is highly efficient. It has two motors—one serving for light duty automatically working for heavy duty.

The export of machines grew 40 per cent in 1965 over 1964.

Supply to Countryside Active

According to data of the Ministry of Metal Industry of the DPRK, the first quarter year supply of rolled steel for the production of farm equipment had been overfulfilled by 40 per cent by March 15.

A big portion of rolled steel goes for the manufacture of lorries and tractors as well as their accessories.

No small amount of rolled steel for making medium and small farm implements and for building irrigation and other productions has also been produced.

Standards and variety of rolled steel for rural economy number over 2,000.

The head of a Department of the Ministry of the Metal Industry in charge of rolled steel supply said that the total amount of steel of different varieties and standards planned for the first half year would be supplied by the end of April.

French Trader Praises N. Korea's Steel Products

Mr. Maurice V. Bracka, President Directeur general de getrace fin metal de France, visited North Korea some time ago to conclude long-term contracts for the purchase of non-ferrous metals, ferrous metals, ferrous metal products and cement, KCNA reported on March 30.

He highly praised as follows North Korea's steel products at his interview with a reporter of the English-language paper "The Pyongyang Times:"

Many French trading corporations have long had trade relations with North Korean trade corporations.

I have seen during my current visit that North Korea has many products that attract our attention.

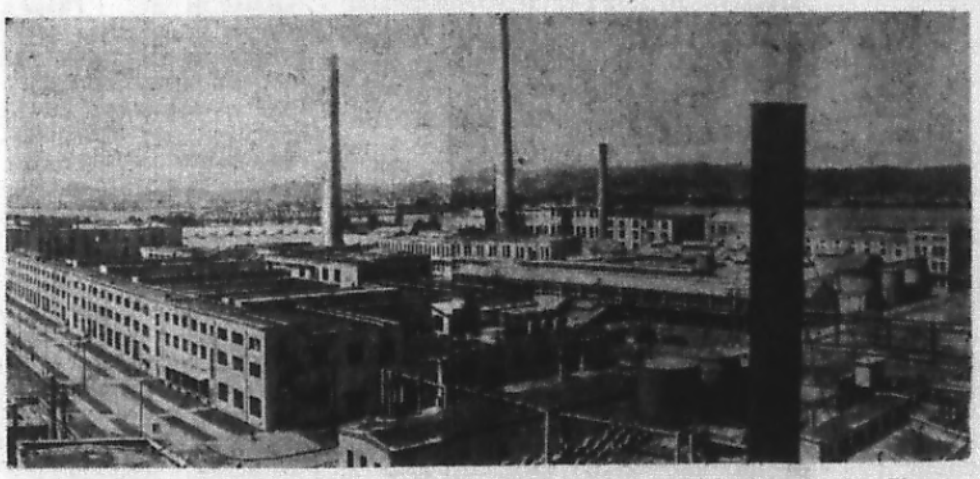
It is widely known that North Korea produces large quantities of cement. As an engineer of mining and metallurgy, I say the quality of North Korea's steel products is one of the best and that of non-ferrous metals is very high.

Many of your machines would have a good sale on European market. The Koreans, I believe, will become one of the big machine-exporting nations in the world.

North Korea has rich resources of anthracite and fluorite and produces large quantities of magnesia clinker whose quality has reached high standard.

Major Cities in The DPRK

Sinuijoo City



Sinuijoo, the northern most city of North Korea, has the world-leading Sinuijoo Chemical Fibre Mill with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons of staple fibre, five million tons of pulp and three million tons of paper.

Sinuijoo City is the seat of government of North Pyungan Province, the DPRK, as a boundary city situated on the banks of the lower reaches of the Yalu River, and the largest industrial centre of the Province.

Sinuijoo City has been changed into the most developed light industrial base along with Pyongyang City. Especially, such production domains as textile, paper and daily necessaries are of national importance. The city was reconstructed as an up-to-date city after the Korean War (1950-53). It also has educational, cultural organizations and many-storied modern apartments as well as such large-size factories as the Sinuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory, the Sinuijoo Woolen Textile Factory and the Sinuijoo Daily Necessaries Factory.

Especially, the Sinuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons of staple fibre, which was built under the direct guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung, is of special significance in solving the problem of raw material fibre for light industry.

North Korean News Briefs

Korea-Rumana Broadcast Coop. Pact Signed

BUCHAREST, March 26 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperation was signed on March 16 in Bucharest between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Rumanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee.

Korean Agricultural Photo Exhibition Opened in Tanzania

A Korean agricultural photo exhibition opened on March 16 in Tanzania, according to information from Dar-es-Salaam.

The opening ceremony was participated in by Braison, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Wild-life, and other dignitaries of the United Republic of Tanzania as well as foreign diplomats in Tanzania.

Hungarian Trade Union Delegation Arrives

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, a trade union delegation of Hungary arrived at Pyongyang on March 28 by air to visit Korea.

The delegation is led by Janos Brutio, Chairman of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

Pakistani Businessman Arrives

H.M. Habibullah, Chairman of the Paracha Textile Mill and President of the H.M. Habibullah Company, arrived in Pyongyang on March 25 by train to visit Korea at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Content of "Bill for Partial Amendment of Education Law" Disclosed

Japanese Gov't Plots to Legally "Justify" Suppression of Koreans' Education

THE Japanese Government is now plotting to submit to the current 51st Diet session a "bill for partial amendment of the education law," clearly with a view to legally regulating and suppressing Koreans' democratic and national education in this country. The Asahi Shinbun, an influential Japanese daily newspaper, revealed on March 26 that the bill, drawn up jointly by the Education Ministry and the Political Board of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, included a provision to the following effect: "The content of foreigners' education in this country should not be such as would interfere with ordinary requirements for good neighbourliness between Japan and foreign countries." Superficially, this provision sounds reasonable. However, a more careful examination will reveal that behind this provision lurks an insidious plot of the Japanese reactionary authorities to destroy Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan, because, of the "foreigners" in Japan, an overwhelmingly larger proportion are Koreans, whose education, it is an open secret, the Japanese Government has always considered extremely undesirable.

Since the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" early last year, the Japanese Government authorities have eagerly been trying to suppress Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan. Their machinations for this purpose have been becoming steadily more undisguised, particularly since April of last year. In anticipation of a successful conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" by last April at the latest, the Japanese Government had set up within the Education Ministry an organization called "the Liaison Council for Foreigners' Education in Japan." This organization was represented by officials not only of the Education Ministry, but also of the Justice Ministry and the Public Security Investigation Agency. In spite of its pretension, however, that the organization was established to deal with the problem of foreigners' education in Japan, there are today all the signs to show that its first and foremost aim is to control, and, if possible, to liquidate Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan.

Closely related to the Japanese Government's intrigue to undermine Koreans' education here are the following charges against Koreans: "Koreans in Japan are educating their children with a subversive ideology which is extremely harmful to the security of this country," "The contents of Koreans' education are full of insults to the Japanese," and "At Korean University, students receive military drills." And such groundless charges have recently been appearing in increasing numbers in Japanese publications which are helping the Government in its large-scale campaign against Koreans' democratic and national education. Under these circumstances, there is no doubt that the so-called "bill for partial amendment of the education law" is aimed, among others, at legally justifying suppression of Koreans' education, with a view to completely destroying it as soon as possible. This aim may be most clearly seen in the preamble of the bill, which, referring to the objective for which the bill is proposed for legislation, reads: "The present situation of Japan requires early establishment of a system of foreigners' schools in Japan. For this purpose, it is necessary that the existing Law for School Education should be partially amended." It is undoubtedly clear that by "foreigners' schools in Japan,"—though these are general terms—are meant Korean schools, as only a few schools in this country are run by foreigners other than Koreans as already explained. Therefore, if the bill should be approved by the Diet, it would empower the Japanese Government to suppress the Korean schools mercilessly, and with legal "justification."

View of the conference held on March 31 at Yushima Hall, Tokyo, between Korean and Japanese women to discuss means of how best to counter the Japanese Government's machinations against Koreans' democratic and national education. Meetings of the similar kind are now being held in succession in many parts of this country, as the Government's scheme to undermine Koreans' education is becoming daily more insidious and undisguised.

THE Japanese Government's aim to eradicate Koreans' democratic and national education in this country was also disclosed earlier on May 25 of last year, when Kiichi Aichi, the then Minister of Education, said to the following effect: "It may be conceded that Koreans have the right to educate their children in their own language and their own traditions, so that their children may be brought up to be national-conscious citizens. However, to practise such a so-called 'national education' in Korea is one thing, but to do so here in Japan is quite another. In the light of Japanese law, Koreans' democratic and national education as it is practised in Japan, is undesirable, and no legal protection should be given it, of course." He made this statement at the 48th session of the Upper House Budget Committee that day, in reply to questions put by Takeshi Kobayashi, Socialist member of the committee, concerning Koreans' educational work in Japan. The long-cherished plot of the Japanese Government authorities to emasculate Koreans' national education in Japan was also unveiled quite recently when Umekichi Nakamura, Education Minister, went so far as to hurl an entirely goundless and unbearable insult at Koreans' educational activities in this country, in reply to interpellations made by Yusaku Yayama, a Socialist Dietman, and by Shoichi Kasuga, member of the Japan Communist Party, at Upper House Budget Committee meetings of the current 51st Diet held on March 25 and 28. Thus, as these facts clearly show, there is no doubt that the principal aim of a system of foreigners' schools in Japan, which the Japanese Government is now more eagerly than ever trying to institute, is to legally justify its suppression of Koreans' democratic and national education.

Further, the "bill for partial amendment of the education law" provides that foreigners' education should neither in its content be harmful to Japan's friendly relations with foreign countries, nor should it be such as would create distrust of Japan. Here, too, lies the Japanese Government's scheme to lead Koreans' national education to destruction, because, when the Japanese Government says "an education harmful to Japan," or "an anti-Japanese education," it is undeniably clear that it has Koreans' national education in mind. It is a well-known fact that the Japanese Government has long since regarded Koreans' education in Japan as "an anti-Japanese education" in order to make this a pretext for its arbitrary interference in the contents of Koreans' national education.

Meanwhile, it is natural that any citizen of any independent country should enjoy the right to study in his own language such national subjects as the political system, history and geography, of his country. This right is recognized also in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. And Koreans in Japan are overseas citizens of an independent country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and their legal status is firmly guaranteed by the DPRK Nationality Law. The Tokyo Shinbun, another Japanese daily newspaper, reported on Jan. 18 of this year that "at present, Japan has eight Japanese schools abroad (in Bangkok, Taipei, New York and in other foreign cities), where Japanese children are learning in their mother tongue. In addition, within this year, seven Japanese schools are expected to be newly built in such foreign countries as Hongkong and Cambodia. And the Government is now studying a plan to enforce the same compulsory education also for overseas Japanese children as at home. For this purpose, preparations are now vigorously being pushed ahead by the authorities concerned." Intentionally or not, paying no heed to this stark fact, the Japanese Government is going to employ all the resources to destroy Koreans' democratic and national education, which was first started by Koreans here on their own, and has since been developing, with every passing day, with the continuous, warm support of their home country. Thus, viewed from any angle, the Japanese Government's plot to crush this education is entirely unjustifiable. This is easy for any one to see.

NEXT, touching on the question of authorization of a foreign school, the bill states: Prior to its being established in Japan, any foreign school is required to be authorized by the Governor of the prefecture where the school concerned is planned to be set up, and the prefectural authorization should be preceded by that from the Education Minister, and further, the ministerial approval should be given only after consultation between the Education Ministry and other Ministries concerned. Here, it should not be overlooked what is really meant by the "other Ministries concerned:" Though expressed in general terms and rather ambiguously, no doubt this expression, "other Ministries concerned," means the public peace authorities. This conclusion is supported, for example, also by the fact that by branding Koreans' national education in this country as an "anti-Japanese education" or as an "education aimed at Communist indoctrination," the Japanese authorities have so far been dealing with Koreans' educational work as a problem detrimental to public peace and order. The Japanese Government authorities have always been intent on suppressing the Korean schools of all levels. For this purpose, they have been steadily increasing pressure to bear upon the Korean children so that they may flow to Japanese schools and receive Japanese education, with an aim to "assimilate" Korean sons and daughters to the Japanese.

According to the bill, the Metropolitan, Hokkaido and Prefectual Governors who are competent to decide on the establishment of a foreign school, not only are invested with the authority to demand the foreign school authorities report on the actual state of

(Continued on page 5)

Japanese Government Plots……

(Continued from page 4)

the management and control of their school, but also are empowered to submit the school concerned to official examination and inspection, whenever it is deemed necessary to do so. This fact reveals again the purpose the Japanese Government is seeking to attain in trying to pass the bill through the current Diet session.

Another provision included in the bill reads: Any foreigners' school in Japan is subject to immediate closure by the competent prefectural Governor's order, should the school concerned fail to meet the standards set by the Education Ministry. Thus, no one can deny that this provision, too, is aimed at placing foreigners' schools in Japan (it is important to recall here that a predominantly large number of them are Koreans') under the absolute control of the Japanese authorities, including the measure of school closure. At present, 57 Korean schools, which have long been authorized as "irregular" schools, are exposed to the danger of being deprived of their approval on the pretext that they fall short of the Government-fixed standards.

Further, the bill stipulates that representatives of any foreign school in Japan are liable either to imprisonment or fine, in case they disobey an order issued by the Governor to close it.

As will be clear from the above, in short, the "bill for partial amendment of the education law," which, despite strong opposition, is most likely to be approved by the current Diet session, is aimed at laying legal grounds on which the Japanese Government authorities are enabled to "justify" their most unjustifiable suppression of the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan. The Japanese Government asserts that those Korean schools which do not run counter to the Japanese educational system will be allowed to continue their existence. However, we Korean nationals in Japan, will never be fooled any longer by this sort of assertion, because, we now full know that when the Japanese Government, together with the Pak Jung Hi clique, calls loudly for what it calls "politically neutral" or "healthy" national education for Koreans in Japan, it is plotting to impose upon Korean children here the so-called "assimilation education," which will necessarily result in breeding national discord among the Korean compatriots in this country.

Communist Dietman Lashes Japanese Gov't Intrigue Against Koreans' Education

Shoichi Kasuga, Diet member of the Japan Communist Party, on March 28 denounced the Government, saying that "the Government is now studying a plan to militarize Japanese education against Communism." He made this denunciation at a session of the Upper House Budget Committee of the current 51st Diet held that day, in connection with the recent move of the Government to propose a bill for partial amendment of the education law for legislation. He said: "This bill is part and parcel of the Government's machinations to suppress Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan and to deprive Korean citizens here of their democratic and national rights." "These insidious machinations," he continued, "have been becoming increasingly more undisguised, particularly since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

Referring to an article, carried by the Asahi Shinbun, on March 25, in which the paper disclosed that "the Government is planning to amend partially the existing Law for School Education," Shoichi Kasuga demanded the Education Minister answer whether or not he was going to submit the bill in question to the current Diet session for approval. "If this plot really exists, it is so grave that we cannot overlook it," he said.

The Communist interpellator proceeded to demand the Education Minister make clear the following point: "In the proposed legislation, what is the yardstick for the Minister for deciding whether a foreigners' school in Japan is proper to be authorized or not?" The Minister's explanation on this point, however, was ambiguous. Then, Shoichi Kasuga, taking up the so-called "Vice-Education Minister's notification" (dated Dec. 28 of last year), assailed the Government authorities for the unjustifiable contents of the notification. According to him, the notification, which was sent to each prefectural Governor and the chairman of each prefectural board of education, "prohibits the prefectural Governor from authorizing, on his own judgement and without ministerial consent, any foreigners' school as an 'irregular school,' as has been the case so far."

This photo is to show signature-bearing letters sent by Japanese people to a CHONGRYUN branch office in Tokyo, in support of Koreans' movement here to defend their democratic and national education, which the Japanese Government is now devising various means to destroy.

He exposed the real purpose the Government is seeking to attain in trying to railroad the bill through the current Diet session when he said that "the Government is plotting to suppress the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan, on the pretext that they are practising anti-Japanese education for their children." "If the bill should be approved by the Diet, it is certain that Korean schools would be exposed to the constant danger not only of being forcibly inspected by police authorities, but also of being closed by order of the Governor," he said. "Further," he added, "the bill stipulates various forms of punishment to which foreign school authorities should be subjected in case they refuse the Governor's school closure order."

Shoichi Kasuga, Diet member of the Japan Communist Party, scathingly denouncing the Government for its machinations to destroy Koreans' democratic and national education (at the March 29 Upper House Budget Committee session of the current Diet)

Driven to bay by Kasuga's barrage of interpellations, the Education Minister seemed almost to be at a loss, unable to show any evidence supporting the Government's assertion that Koreans' education was much politically biased, and was aimed at anti-Japanese indoctrination.

Shoichi Kasuga finished his interpellations by demanding the Education Minister immediately cancel the "Vice-Education Minister's notification" and the "bill for partial amendment of the education law," which, he said, "not only runs counter to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but also seriously violates the Japanese Constitution."

All-Japan Representatives' Meeting Adopts Appeal for Defense of Koreans' Education

Some 80 Japanese, including educationists, men of letters and politicians, gathered on March 29 at the No. 1 Hall of the Representatives of the House of Councilors to hold the All-Japan Representatives' Meeting for Defense of Koreans' Democratic and National Education.

Some 80 Japanese people across this country gathered on March 29 at the assembly-room of the No. 1 Hall of the Representatives of the House of Councilors in Tokyo, to hold a meeting to discuss questions regarding the defense of Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan.

Called "the All-Japan Representatives' Meeting for the Protection of Koreans' National Education in Japan," the meeting was sponsored by the Council for Japanese-Korean National Education Problems," a Japanese organization. The representatives included educationists, scholars, men of letters, politicians, unionists, lawyers and many activists of social organizations.

Presiding over the meeting were Ken Otsuki, professor of Waseda University; Atushi Motohashi, assistant professor of the Yokohama State University, and Kazuo Ogasawara, chairman of the Japan High School Teachers' Union.

Tetsuzo Tanigawa, President of Hosei University and member of the Council for Japanese-Korean National Education Problems, spoke at the meeting. He said: The Japanese Government's machinations to suppress Koreans' national education have never been so open and undisguised as they are at present. "For this purpose, the Government's attitude has been becoming daily more decided and its machinations more concrete as well, particularly since the conclusion of the 'South Korea-Japan Treaty.'" "At this serious juncture," he continued, "it is urgently required of all the honest-minded Japanese people to oppose resolutely the Government's plot to destroy Koreans' democratic and national education." "In defending Koreans' education," he added, "we are defending our own education."

He was followed by Hajime Matsuura, professor emeritus of Hokkaido University, and Noboru Baba, vice-chairman of the Japan Teachers' Union, whose speeches were in a similar vein.

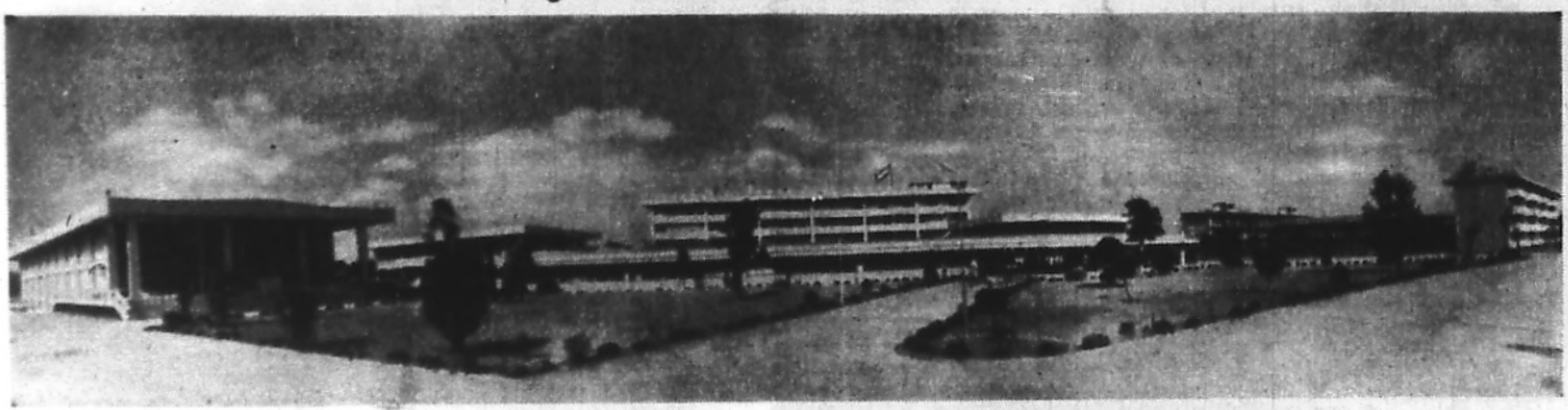
Then, the meeting heard reports made by Tsutomu Suzuki, Socialist member of the Diet Upper House, Seikichi Ueda, lawyer belonging to the Japan Free Bar Association, and Masahiko Saito, chief of the International Department of the Japan Teachers' Union. In these reports, the speakers referred to the "bill for partial amendment of the education law," "the Japanese Government's policy of suppression of Koreans' democratic and national education," and "truth about the mass violence incidents against Korean students." All these reports pointed out the fact that the Japanese Government is planning to completely undermine Koreans' democratic and national education, saying that "those Korean schools which have not been authorized by the Education Ministry, shall not be allowed to continue their existence." The recent move on the Government to partially revise detrimentally the existing education law is not unrelated to this Government's scheme.

The participants in the meeting decided to launch a signature-collecting campaign on a nation-wide scale to frustrate the Government's plan to pass the bill through the current Diet session.

They unanimously adopted a resolution, which was shortly presented to the Government authorities, demanding immediate suspension of the Government's machinations to suppress Koreans' national education, immediate cancellation of the evil bill, and proper measures for the personal safety of Korean students in future.

They also unanimously adopted an appeal addressed to the Japanese people in all walks of life, calling for immediate action against the Government's suppressive measures against Koreans' education and for the defense of the right of Korean residents to democratic and national education.

Korean University Glories in Its 10-Year History



A panoramic view of the Korean University

The Korean University was established on the outskirts of Tokyo in 1956, or a year after the founding of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), as a unique centre of learning for Korean youths in Japan.

Thanks to the warm care extened by the fatherland and Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and to the patriotic enthusiasm of all the Korean citizens here, the Korean University has now been developed into a full-blown educational institution with large buildings and modern facilities.

A consistent system, from primary school to university, of democratic and national education was at last completed by the establishment of the university, and CHONGRYUN is now able to train its national cadres on its own.

Being the highest seat of learning for Korea's younger generation, the Korean University has brought a great credit to the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, while enjoying a widespread reputation.

It is of deep significance today to commemorate the 10th establishing anniversary of the Korean University at a time when the reactionary Japanese authorities, intending for a retrogressive revision of the current "School Education Law," are now making all-out efforts to destroy the organizations of CHONGRYUN and making a barbarous onslaught upon Koreans' educational work.

On the occasion of their anniversary, all the workers of CHONGRYUN will exert all their efforts to further develop their educational work, defending their legitimate right to democratic, national education.

At the chemical laboratory

With all earnestness, students follow a lecture in the class.

Learning is the main occupation of a student. But that is not the case with Korean students. They don't mind doing hard work beside attending classes. (Photo) "With a patriotic spirit of self-reliance!"--under this slogan, students are building their dormitory (December, 1965) ⇨

Performance of national instruments is one of their most favorite extracurricular activities

Many Japanese friends, among them distinguished persons, frequently visit the Korean University. The Japanese are now understanding better the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan. (Photo) Students, together with their teachers, chat with a Japanese actress (second from right) ⇩

Students joyfully singing in chorus on the campus during recess

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